

TWO FIGHTS TODAY

Filipinos Begin Aggressive Movements Again.

FOLLOW LAWTON TO MALOLOS

Attack His Rear Guard, Killing One Man.

FOURTEEN AMERICANS WOUNDED

Generals MacArthur and Funston

Rout a Rebel Force.

INSURGENT LOSS WAS HEAVY

MANILA, May 24, 8 p.m.—Generals MacArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Utah Battery, have dispersed 800 insurgents who were entrenched on the railroad beyond San Fernando, near Santa Anita.

The American scouts were fired upon from the trenches unexpectedly and withdrew. The firing was heard at San Fernando, and General MacArthur assembled his troops and marched quickly after the scouts. The Montana regiment flanked the trenches on the left and the Kansas regiment attacked the enemy's right flank, General Funston leading the charge at the double quick.

The insurgent loss was heavy, many prisoners were captured, and, it is reported, twenty Americans were wounded.

Lawton's Rear Guard in Fight.

Two companies of the 3d Infantry and two companies of the 22d Infantry, forming General Lawton's rear guard, returning from San Miguel to Baliuag yesterday, escorting a signal party, which was picking up wire laid by General Lawton's expedition, found that the insurgents had reoccupied the country, and had followed from daylight until the Americans camped at night. But the troops completed their work, though harassed by the enemy. One American was killed and fourteen were wounded. The troops captured twenty prisoners and thirty rifles.

Twenty Insurgents Killed.

Twenty insurgents were killed and forty were wounded in the engagement with Major Bell, a reconnoitering party, consisting of two companies of the 4th Cavalry, in the vicinity of Santa Anita, yesterday.

General Lawton, with most of his troops, has arrived at Malolos. His expedition marched 120 miles in twenty days, had twenty-two fights, captured twenty-eight towns, destroyed 200,000 bushels of rice and only lost six men killed and thirty-one wounded. On the other hand, General Lawton estimates that his troops killed 400 insurgents and wounded double that number.

The Oregon and Minnesota regiments are returning to Manila.

The Spanish newspaper Oceania has been suppressed for publishing seditious editorials.

The United States commissioners and many American officers celebrated Queen Victoria's birthday today on board the British first-class cruiser Powerful.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEWPORT.

She Took Marines and Artillery to the Philippines.

Gen. Otis notified the War Department this morning that the transport Newport arrived at Manila yesterday, having made the long voyage from San Francisco without a casualty. The Newport sailed from San Francisco April 20, 1899, with fifteen officers and 290 enlisted men of marines, Light Battery F, 4th, and F, 5th Artillery, under command of Maj. Theron—eight officers and 223 enlisted men. She will be used in bringing home volunteers from the Philippines.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

Gen. Otis Reports Dead and Wounded in Luzon.

A cable message was received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Otis at Manila reporting the following additional casualties among the American troops in the Philippines:

Wounded—21st Infantry, May 14, E. Private Leonard Edling, nates, moderate; 12th Infantry, May 22, I. Private John Pender, skull, severe; 9th Infantry, C. Private Chas. H. Knepper, thumb, slight; 4th Cavalry, K. Private Jose Costello, breast, severe; Thomas Turner, thumb, moderate; Hans C. Matheson, thigh, severe; 22d Infantry, K. Private Robert V. Cassidy, severe; L. Simon Schuler, nates, severe.

Killed—1st Idaho, G. Corp. George Scott; 1st Colorado, May 25, C. Private Harry L. Bosage.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN'S REPORT.

No Reference Made to Friction on the Philippine Commission.

Following a rule established when the Philippine commission first landed at Manila, Secretary Hay declines to make public the report which came by cable last night from President Schurman on the progress of the negotiations with the Filipinos. It is positively asserted, however, by other persons who have seen the report, and particularly by certain army officers, that President Schurman makes no reference whatever to any friction between the civilian members of the American commission and Gen. Otis, who, since Admiral Dewey's departure from Manila, is now the sole representative of the military and naval element. The general tone of President Schurman's dispatch is optimistic, indicating a belief that the Philippine commissioners will succeed in prevailing upon their people to accept the terms held out in the President's instructions touching the form of government for the islands. A significant fact, as bearing on this reported difference of opinion in the American commission, is the later report from Manila showing that the American military authorities have not ceased their operations against the insurgents because of any negotiations that the civilian members of the commission may be conducting with the insurgent representatives. The impression is gathered from the statements of high officials here that this attitude of the military officers is thoroughly approved by the War Department, where it is fully expected that the campaign will be pushed regardless of season or condition by Gen. Otis all through the summer if need be, unless by submission to the terms described the insurgents terminate hostilities. In other words, there is no disposition on the part of the War Department to countenance an armistice that might only give fresh strength and life to the insurrection, and this is to be kept in view regardless of any peace negotiations that may be in progress, although, of course, there is no intention of embarrassing these, save where it is absolutely essential to the success of the military operations.

THE MEN TO DECIDE.

Where the Washington State Volunteers Will Land.

Secretary Akar has telegraphed Gen. Otis to ascertain the sentiments of the Washington volunteers in regard to the advisability of returning home by way of Puget sound, thus landing them directly at their homes, instead of at San Francisco, where the general camp of returning volunteers is located. The inquiry results from strong pressure recently brought to bear by the two Washington senators and the people of that state, in favor of a return via Puget sound. The authorities here did not view the suggestion favorably, as extensive arrangements already have been made for landing a model camp at San Francisco, whereas there are no facilities for receiving and acclimating the men if brought to Puget sound. Moreover, the purpose is to give travel pay to cover the trip from San Francisco to the homes of the volunteers, and this pay could not be given if the Washington regiment went directly home. The general camp of returning volunteers is located. The inquiry results from strong pressure recently brought to bear by the two Washington senators and the people of that state, in favor of a return via Puget sound. The authorities here did not view the suggestion favorably, as extensive arrangements already have been made for landing a model camp at San Francisco, whereas there are no facilities for receiving and acclimating the men if brought to Puget sound. Moreover, the purpose is to give travel pay to cover the trip from San Francisco to the homes of the volunteers, and this pay could not be given if the Washington regiment went directly home. The general camp of returning volunteers is located.

Return of Gen. Miller and Other Officers From the Philippines.

A telegram was received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Shafter, commanding the department of California, at San Francisco, announcing the arrival of the transport Sheridan with the following military passengers: Gen. Miller, Col. Lipincott, deputy surgeon general, Capt. Cogh, 17th Infantry; Hill, 1st Montana; Cough, 1st Nebraska; Jensen, assistant surgeon, 1st Nebraska; First Lieut. Jackson and Newell, 22d Infantry; Coffin, assistant surgeon, 10th Pennsylvania; Bothwell, 1st Washington; Rud, Volunteer Signal Corps. Second Lieut. Cavanaugh, 2nd Infantry; Zolner, 1st Colorado. There were also twenty-two sick and convalescent soldiers and forty-four discharged soldiers. Private John W. Flint, 13th Minnesota, died at sea 14th instant, dysentery. The body was brought to San Francisco.

GEORGIA'S NAVAL MILITIA.

The Work of the Reserves Good for a First Cruise.

Lieutenant Southard in charge of the naval militia, has received a preliminary report on the work done by the Georgia naval militia during the recent cruise of the Prairie, which inaugurated the scheme of summer cruises along the coast. It shows that the work of the reserves was considered particularly good in view of the fact that they had never before been to sea or had the opportunity for sea practice. That their gunnery was good is shown by the fact they smashed one of the targets. The report of the board of officers appointed to pass on the work in detail is that it was "fair," which is said to be a good showing for a first cruise.

The Prairie, which, with the North Carolina naval reserves, and on her return will take out the Virginia militia, sailing June 6.

The schedule for the naval militia drills on the great lakes has been made up. They will be on a more extensive scale than heretofore, and considerable is expected from them. The Ohio militia starts July 5, for an eight-day cruise on the United States steamer Michigan, the Michigan militia on July 21, for eight days, and the Illinois militia on August 7, for eight days.

AFTER AMMUNITION CONTRACTS.

Small Factories Capable of Turning Out War Material.

The Navy Department is laying in extensive new stocks of naval ordnance, and the bids which are being opened from day to day show that one of the effects of the recent war has been to build up a large number of small factories capable of producing war supplies. Factories which have heretofore been engaged in making bicycles, rivets, castings and tinware, learned that the war was in progress, that the making of war material was profitable employment. By slightly adding to their plants they are able to make shells, projectiles, etc., and they are now among the regular bidders on supplies for naval ordnance.

A cycle company, a rivet and screw company and several tinning factories were among those whose bids for several thousand shrapnel and shell, from 1-inch to 12-inch, were opened by the Navy Department yesterday. The result of this general competition is to considerably reduce the rates which are being paid for war supplies, and at the same time to give the government the benefit of very extensive facilities in time of emergency.

REPAIRING THE REINA MERCEDES.

Some Norfolk People Are Unnecessarily Alarmed About Her.

The Navy Department is making ready to receive the captured and raised Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, at the Norfolk navy yard, if it can succeed in allaying the apprehension of the people of Norfolk as to the safety of the movement. The ship is now lying in Hampton Roads in the custody of the Merritt and Chapman Wrecking Company, which raised her from the bottom of Santiago bay, and they will turn her over to the United States as soon as they can rid themselves of her.

Coming from Cuba, the quarantined officers are particularly to establish the fact that she is free from fever, about which some of the people of Norfolk are alarmed. Ever since the epidemic of 1855 the inhabitants of the city have dreaded Yellow Jack, and the suspicion of fever aboard an incoming ship has been sufficient to

BUSINESS POINTERS.
Business is growing better all the time.
To get and hold your share of it, you must keep advertising right along.
An advertisement in a daily paper bears fruit more quickly and abundantly than in any other form.
You can reach more than twice as many Washington purchasers through the columns of The Star as you can through any other medium.

VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY

Celebration in London Marred by Rain in the Morning.

CLEARED LATER IN THE DAY

General Holiday Observed at Windsor, Where Queen Sojourns.

SERENADE BY COLLEGE BOYS

LONDON, May 24.—Torrents of rain ushered in Queen Victoria's eightieth birthday today.

At Windsor, where a general holiday is being observed, the town was decorated with flags and the church bells were rung at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The weather cleared at about 11 o'clock and a serenade by the Windsor and Eton amateur choral societies was given in the grand quadrangle of Windsor castle. The sun then shone brilliantly. The serenade was listened to by the queen and the members of the royal family, including the children of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg.

Sir Walter Parratt, the master of the queen's music and private organist to the queen, wearing his official robes, conducted the serenade from the steps of the queen's private entrance to the palace just below the oak room, where the queen was breakfasting.

Eton College Cadets.

The Eton College Volunteer Cadets marched into the castle grounds, headed by a band of music, and took up a position in the rear of the choir. Behind the cadets were drawn up the rest of the Eton boys with their national uniforms.

The mayor and corporation of Windsor, in their full robes of office, and the borough magistrates were also present.

The scene was extremely picturesque. They all sang the national anthem, and then the choir gave the program, comprising the late bishop of Wakefield's jubilee hymn, a four-part song, and two specially written anthems, "To the Queen," and "The Eton boys gave three lusty cheers in honor of her majesty, and the Duke of Connaught came to one of the windows and bowed to the queen."

Sir Walter Parratt and the mayor of Windsor were then introduced to the queen and handed her a beautiful bouquet. Her majesty afterward knighted the mayor, J. T. Soundry.

Planted Oak Sapling.

During the afternoon the queen planted an oak sapling on the east lawn of Windsor castle. She drove along Kenneth drive to the spot, and was assisted in the planting by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. All the members of the royal family witnessed the ceremony.

Her majesty then continued her drive in the direction of Frognor.

The military knights of Windsor presented an address to the queen at noon in the corridor of the castle and received the warm thanks of her majesty.

A pretty incident was the presentation to the queen this morning by each of her grand and great-grandchildren now at the castle of a tiny bouquet of flowers.

Celebration in London.

Although the official birthday celebrations in London were postponed until June 3, all public buildings, many business houses and a great many private residences are decorated. In fact, more flags were flying than at any time since the queen's jubilee.

A great congregation assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral this morning, where thanksgiving services were held; and huge crowds of people, unable to obtain admittance, crowded the balconies and the spaces about the building.

The lord mayor of London, Sir John Voce Moore, the sheriffs, the aldermen, sword and mace bearers and all the other functionaries, in their robes of state, attended. The archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D., officiated and preached the sermon, after which a Te Deum was sung.

Birthday celebrations occurred throughout the provinces, the ships in the different ports were "dressed" for the occasion and the warships were covered with bunting.

Reviews at Portsmouth.

At Portsmouth there were reviews of the regular troops, volunteers and naval brigades, and the same ceremonies occurred at various arsenals and garrison towns. A telegram from Manila, the summer capital of British India, records that impressive queen's birthday services there were attended by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, and the Indian and military officials. Royal salutes were fired. Lord and Lady Curzon will hold a state dinner and a levee tonight.

Dispatches from the continent report the printing of eulogistic articles on the queen's reign in the European press.

The President's Congratulations.

The President has sent the following congratulatory cable message to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday:

To Her Majesty, the Queen, Windsor Castle, England:

Madam: It gives me great pleasure to convey on this happy anniversary the expression of the sentiments of regard and affection which the American people cherish toward your majesty, and to add the assurance that they will ever be ready to stand by you in all your royal duties.

May God grant to your majesty and to the countries under your government many years of happiness and prosperity.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, telegraphed his congratulations to the queen, and her majesty sent a graciously worded reply.

The ambassador also attended the birthday service held at the chapel royal, St. James palace.

Banquet in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 24.—A banquet will be given in the Jasper Hall of the new palace at Potsdam this evening in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday. The emperor and empress of Germany, the crown prince, Frederick William, Prince Eitel Frederick, second son of their majesties, and their suites, all the officials of the British embassy, the Imperial chancellery, Prince Von Hohenlohe, the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Bülow, and the leading military officers will be present.

Congratulations From Francis Joseph.

VIENNA, May 24.—Emperor Francis Joseph, wearing the uniform of the King's Dragoon Guards, the British cavalry regiment, of which he is honorary colonel, called at the British embassy here today in order to personally offer his congratulations upon the occasion of Queen Victoria's eightieth birthday.

British Vessels Decorate.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The British vessels in the harbor were decorated today with flags and bunting, in honor of the queen's birthday. The Red Star line and several other vessels joined in the display.

THE CIVIC PARADE

Feature of the Second Day's Festivities.

ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LINE

Floats of Societies and of Business Firms.

SINGING OF THE BIG CHORUS

Letter Carriers Make a Fine Showing.

SOME OF THE SIGHTS

When Washington woke up this morning it rubbed its countless eyes and went to its windows anxious to see what dear old Mother Nature had in store for it. A sky unclouded by a single cloud spread its cheerful arch over a city lighted by a glad and genial sun; the tree branches swung gently to the lullaby of a delightful breeze, and everybody, young and old, big and little, great city parade had hard pressed in preparations, and while finishing artistic touches which were being put on the numerous floats, the private equipages to be shown in the floral parade to follow later in the afternoon were being beautified with the choicest jewels of nature.

Many inquiries were made at headquarters about the route of the civic parade, owing to the unauthorised statement that its shortening was contemplated. To all the answer was given, verbally and by telephone, that the parade would move over the route heretofore announced. The scenes at headquarters were, of course, animated.

Wants a Reserved Seat.

Among the many communications received was one of peculiar local interest. It explains itself, and is therefore reproduced in full:

"IN HIDING, May 23, '99.
"Mr. Barry Binkley, Secretary Peace Jubilee Committee, Washington, D. C.:
"Dear Sir: I viewed a part of the procession today 'inco,' but under such adverse circumstances that I was not able, to my entire satisfaction, to take it in.

"Moved by strong patriotic feelings, I write to ask if you will kindly secure for me a reserved seat on the presidential grand stand, guaranteeing me protection from the police and freedom from arrest.

"I am in full sympathy with the President's views on expansion, being an expansionist myself since my enforced contracted abode, and I desire personally to roam unobstructed over the entire globe.

"The spirit of freedom stirs me, and I desire to feel like an American citizen during the jubilee festivities, when peace is being extended to all.

"Being a person very much sought after, my presence on this occasion on the grand stand would be no small addition to the personnel of the gathering; but as I am not feeling very chic at present I do not care for special attention directly from other prominent persons present.

"Respectfully,
"DORSEY FOULTZ."

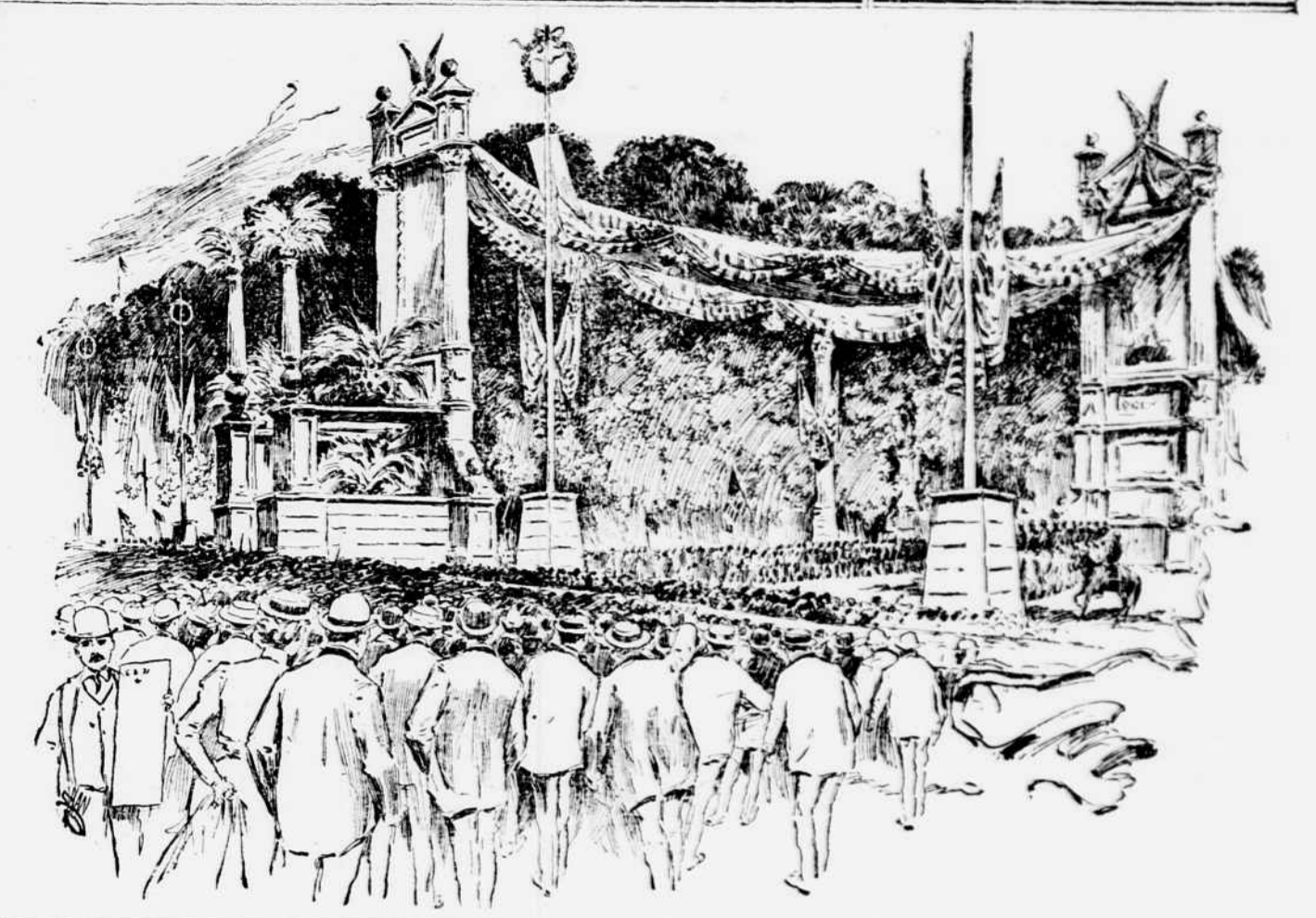
Announcements for Tomorrow.

By 1 o'clock the streets were crowded with sightseers, and the stands along the line of the civic and floral parades were already beginning to harbor anxious spectators settled for the afternoon's pleasure.

To the strangers from abroad the nation's capital was a revelation. They had heard, perhaps, of its beauties, but their realization of them was far beyond their fondest expectations. The glorious parks, their ornamental lawns dotted with parterres of bright-hued flowers; the leafy bowers trembling above; the streets embowered with vivid green arches, and the national colors, which were everywhere brilliant and predominant, made a picture effective and lasting that will be carried away engraved on countless memories, to furnish inspiration for proud description for many a day to come.

The weather gods seemed to have determined to show their approval of the national peace jubilee celebration, and to show it emphatically, for they banished yesterday's frowns, wiped away its tears and smiled as they usually do when they are in good humor.

The crowds were out early, and the departmental buildings, the Congressional Library and Capitol, the Washington monument and other interesting places were magnets which drew masses, while the boats and electric roads were tested to carry the throngs to Mount Vernon and Arlington. The arrangement of the parades and other features gave admirable opportunity to visitors to spend several hours in embracing the vast opportunities for pleasure and instruction afforded by the national capital and its surroundings, and



they were, as described, fully taken advantage of.

Rushty at Work.

There were numerous people, however, who were busy in other directions. The thousands who were to participate in the

Headquarters were overrun during the afternoon with additional inquiries, who came to learn about the events tomorrow, the historical pageant and the jubilee exercises. It was announced that the pageant would leave the rendezvous at 14th and W streets promptly at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It was also announced that the fireworks display tomorrow night would begin at 8 o'clock sharp and close at 9, giving ample opportunity for those wishing to attend both the display and the reviews to get to Convention Hall.

The doors of Convention Hall will be opened to the public at 9 o'clock. Many persons seem to think costumes or evening dress must be worn by those attending, but this is erroneous. Over 3,000 seats have been provided for those who desire to witness the festivities, and no requirements of attire have been made. The limitation of the tickets to 5,000 in number assures plenty of room and no overcrowding.

There promises to be another immense attendance at the fireworks tonight, the demand for tickets having been eager and steady all day.

The Civic Parade.

Charming weather marked the forenoon of the second day's parade of the peace jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, and the visitors to the city were early abroad upon the streets, securing advantageous positions to view the civic display. It was understood in advance that there would be many interesting features, some of which were being prepared for the parade, and general interest was manifested in it.

Business firms and various organizations were represented in the line of march, and a generous rivalry was evidenced by those taking part to make a good showing in their respective features of the display. Neither pains nor expense had been spared in making preparations, as the result showed, and the admiring thousands who viewed the procession from stands, windows and sidewalks along the streets expressed their appreciation.

The parade formed about the city hall, the several divisions resting upon the adjacent streets until the command to move was given, soon after 3 o'clock. The line of march extended down Indiana avenue, a first march northwest, thence south to the Peace monument and into Pennsylvania

Marshal J. L. Feeney.

great city parade had hard pressed in preparations, and while finishing artistic touches which were being put on the numerous floats, the private equipages to be shown in the floral parade to follow later in the afternoon were being beautified with the choicest jewels of nature.

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Grand Marshal Wm. Dickinson.

hurried into his or her best clothes in order to lose no time in getting out to enjoy such a perfect day—all eager to devote themselves to the pleasure in view.

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Marshal Thomas Wilkinson.

In the vicinity of the city hall there were immense throngs witnessing the formation of the civic parade, and as the floats ar-

Millard Spohn.

avenue, westward along this magnificent thoroughfare the procession proceeded, swinging up 15th street past the Treasury Department, and so through the court of honor.

From the President's Stand.

President McKinley and distinguished public men reviewed the parade from the President's stand in front of the White House grounds. Passing through the court of honor, the marchers continued westward on Pennsylvania avenue until Washington Circle was reached, when a turn to the north was made and the return march was taken up along K street to 14th street, thence to F street, to 7th street and Louisiana avenue, where it was dismissed.

Mr. William Dickinson was grand marshal of the parade, with the following staff: Maj. Richard A. O'Brien, U. S. V., chief of staff; Capt. Charles L. Beatty, U. S. V., chief of special aids; marshal's aids, Col. David Ayres, Thomas A. Bynum, W. S. Barker, Howard L. Christman, W. E. Colahan, Aug. Davis, Jr., Jules A. Demorest, Edward H. Drown, E. M. Dymenforth, Capt. H. G. Forsberg, Abram Frey, Fred C. Glesking, Col. Daniel A. Grosvenor, W. A. Greer, Capt. Andrew W. Kelley, Fred R. Kern, W. F. Lannon, Joseph Mathy, Arthur C. Moses, Jr., P. J. Nee, W. H. Oliver, Jao. F. O'Neill, Norman Pruitt, Geo. W. Racy, J. S. Redman, Jno. B. Rider, I. N. Runyon, J. S. Robinson, E. J. Roche, Col. O. G. Staples, Dr. L. B. Swenson, Capt. Harlan L. Street, U. S. A.; N. E. Vowles, Dr. A. G. White, J. Vernon Wiggins, Wm. H. Yerkes, Jr.

Four Divisions.

There were four divisions, embracing the